



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE TROUT OF THE RIO GRANDE

In the nomenclature of Trout as adopted by Jordan and Evermann (Bulletin U. S. Nat. Mus. 47, I, 495) an error has crept in which needs correction. The Rio Grande Trout should stand as *Salmo virginalis* Girard, instead of *Salmo spilurus* Cope, while the Trout of the Bonneville Basin, called *Salmo mykiss virginalis* in the text, if worth distinguishing from the Cut-throat Trout of the Northwest should be *Salmo utah* Suckley.

The error came from the confusion of the type locality of *Salmo virginalis* Girard, which is Utah Creek near Wagonwheel Gap, Colorado, not Utah Lake. Utah Creek is a tributary of the Upper Rio Grande, with no relation to Utah Lake or to the State of Utah. On recent maps this is put down as Ute Creek. Most of the forms treated as sub-species by Jordan and Evermann should stand as distinct species; *Salmo lewisi* is the same as *Salmo clarki*, and the name *clarki* should replace *mykiss*; the true *Salmo mykiss* being a Kamchatkan species, different from anything in the United States. In the cut-throat series (those trout with a bright red area under the throat) *clarki*, *virginalis*, *henshawii*, *pleuriticus*, *stomias* and *macdonaldi*, at least, must be regarded as distinct species. In the rainbow series (trout red along the sides, without well marked red gash at the throat), the Steelhead (*gairdneri* or *rivularis*) is a sea-run form of *Salmo irideus*. The Shasta Rainbow (the Rainbow Trout of most hatcheries) seems a different species, as are also *Salmo gilberti* of the San Joaquin, *Salmo aguabonita*, *S. roosevelti* and *S. whitei* of the upper Kern, and *S. crescentis*, *S. beardsleei* and perhaps some others of the Olympic peninsula of Washington.

The dwarf Southern races, *Salmo evermanni* of the San Bernardino mountains and *Salmo nelsoni* of San Pedro Martir in Southern California should be considered as valid species.

We may well recognize the subgenus *Trutta* L. as a valid genus, as distinguished from the Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*), the distinction lying in the vomerine teeth as well as in the general habit. The Pacific Salmon (*Oncorhynchus*, *Hypsifario*) differ widely from both.

DAVID STARR JORDAN,
Stanford University, Calif.

A LEOIOCEPHALUS MISNAMED

In 1916, my friend, Mr. L. L. Mowbray, collecting about the Turks Islands, sent me a series of Leiocephali from Bastion Key. These proved to be unrecognized, and they were named *Leiocephalus arenarius* Barbour (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 29, 1916, p. 217). By a stupid oversight this name was given in spite of the fact that Tschudi in 1845 (Fauna Peruana, Herp., p. 25) named *Steironotus arenarius* from Huacho, Peru, which seems to belong to this same genus. Therefore, I propose *Leiocephalus psammodromus* as a substitute. Type M. C. Z. 11948, from Bastion Key, Turks Island, L. L. Mowbray collector.

THOMAS BARBOUR,
Cambridge, Mass.

SOME REPTILE RECORDS FROM NEW ENGLAND

The following list was published by the writer in a recent number of the Bulletin of the Boston Society of Natural History, containing species reported from New England but not represented in the Society's collection.

Testudinata: 1. Green turtle, *Chelonia mydas* (Linn.) Marine. 2. Hawksbill turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Linn.) Marine. 3. Geographical terrapin, *Graptemys geographica* (Lesueur) Lake Champlain, Vt. 4. Spiny soft-shelled turtle, *Amyda spinifera*, Lesueur, Lake Champlain, Vt. 5. Mud turtle, *Kinosternon subrubrum* (Lacepede), Connecticut.